

number of American Egrets observed in post-nuptial flights are significant of this remarkable come back.

Egretta thula thula. SNOWY EGRET.—The Snowy Egret shared with the larger Egret a banner season. Thirteen rookeries of this species were visited by the writer last spring along the Gulf Coast. The total number of known rookeries, on record in 1934, is 22, and the total population of these rookeries has been conservatively estimated by the writer and others as 72,500 individuals. This is by no means an accurate total, as many southern rookeries are unknown or not reported.

Data on the rookeries of *Egretta thula brewsteri*, in the West, are not available at this time.

Dichromanassa rufescens rufescens. REDDISH EGRET.—This species, in many ways the most interesting of all the *Ardeidae*, is now nesting in the United States as far east as Bird Island, in West Bay, off the western tip of Galveston Island, Texas. Three large rookeries are located on the Texas Coast, at Green Island, Laguna Madre; Dunham Island, Aransas Bay; and the Second Chain-of-Islands, San Antonio Bay. Small colonies of nesting birds are established on Big Bird Island, Laguna Madre, and on Bird Island in West Bay.

A conservative estimate of the number of adults in these rookeries, all of which were visited by the writer, would be between ten and twelve thousand individuals. There is little doubt but that other rookeries of Reddish Egrets, as yet undiscovered, exist along favorable sections of the Texas Coast south of West Bay.

Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus. EASTERN GLOSSY IBIS.—The Eastern Glossy Ibis apparently has never been a well-established breeding species in the United States. There have been obscure or casual nesting records from Louisiana, and its breeding status in Florida, while not without authenticity, is little better than casual.

As the Glossy Ibis is a bird of the fresh water marshes and inland lakes, I was surprised to find 21 of this species inhabiting the vast mixed rookery at the headwaters of the Shark River, in southwest Florida. These birds were not nesting at the time of my observations (Apr. 10–15), but showed every indication of preparing to do so. However, the wardens reported five nests of the "Bronze Ibis" on April 26.

A few pairs are again nesting in the Audubon Association's sanctuary at Orange Lake, in northern Florida.—ROBERT P. ALLEN, *Nat. Asso. Audubon Societies*.

Notes from Berrien County, Michigan.—*Anser albifrons albifrons*. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—One was seen on the beach of Lake Michigan at Union Pier on November 3, 1933. It was standing apart from a flock of Herring Gulls. Although it was constantly alert, I was able to approach within two hundred feet of it; from this distance I studied it with 8x binoculars. When I purposely alarmed it, it took off and flew strongly, heading directly over the lake in a westerly direction.

Chen hyperborea hyperborea. LESSER SNOW GOOSE.—On November 2, 1932, I saw a flock of about eighty resting on Lake Michigan at Union Pier. I kept them under observation for some length of time. Many of the individuals were grayish; these were most likely immature birds.

Arenaria interpres morinella. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—A pair of adults seen on August 30, 1933, on the beach at Union Pier.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus. WESTERN WILLET.—On August 24, 1934, two were seen on the beach of Lake Michigan at Union Pier. The birds were very tame, allowing a close approach, thus giving me an opportunity to make a satisfactory identification. They were not very active, and showed very little of the nervousness that is characteristic of many shore-birds. The field marks in flight were noted when I alarmed the pair.

Mr. Francis M. Weston records a "second definitely known occurrence of the Willet in the state of Michigan." (Auk, Vol. LI, 1934, 231). There is also, however, a sight record for South Haven, Berrien County (sic), Michigan by Mr. Chas. Theo. Black. (Auk, Vol. LI, 1934, 100).

Tyto alba pratincola. BARN OWL.—A taxidermist at New Buffalo showed me a specimen that he had just mounted. He stated that it was shot in the neighboring village of Three Oaks. This was in October, 1932.

Nyctea nyctea. SNOWY OWL.—The writer's brother secured a fine specimen at Union Pier on November 26, 1930.

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—I have two records of this Owl: on June 10, 1932, I found a dead specimen on the Lake Michigan beach near New Buffalo; on April 14, 1934, I found two dead specimens on the same beach at Union Pier. All of them were adult birds.

Thryomanes bewicki bewicki. BEWICK'S WREN.—One seen at Union Pier on September 15, 1932, and another was seen at New Buffalo on March 31, 1934.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—V. R. Krametbauer and myself noted this bird in the former's garden at Union Pier on August 5, 1933; the following day we saw it there again, presumably the same individual.—GEORGE F. RAZ, *Union Pier, Michigan*.

Notes on Some Ohio Birds.—Recent field investigations in Ohio and examinations of skins in the Ohio State Museum and the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, have resulted in the following observations.

Gavia immer. LOON.—It has been generally assumed that most, if not all of the Loons of this species that migrate through Ohio are the Common Loon (*Gavia immer immer*). An examination of nine skins of Loons, taken in Ohio and now preserved in the Ohio State Museum, indicate that this assumption may be wrong, for six of these nine skins are referable to the Lesser Loon (*Gavia immer elasson*). The remaining three are apparently intergrades, which lean toward the typical subspecies.

That the larger subspecies *Gavia immer immer* does occur in typical form in Ohio is virtually certain, however. Mr. Leonard W. Wing has pointed out to me, that a few of the 27 skins of Loons taken in Michigan and now in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan are certainly referable to *Gavia immer immer* as currently described, though the majority are more or less typical of *Gavia immer elasson*. It is therefore obvious that some of the Loons which pass through Ohio belong to the larger eastern race.

Spatula clypeata. SHOVELLER.—The following observations definitely indicate, apparently for the first time, that this Duck occasionally nests in Ohio. Mr. Nevin O. Winter of Toledo has informed me that six or seven years ago he saw a brood of one-third grown Shovellers, accompanied by a female and male, in a marsh near the village of Gypsum, Ottawa County. During the spring and summer of 1932, Mr. Edward L. Wickliff and I, while making a survey of the Ducks nesting in the larger marshes that border the western end of Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay, noted a pair of Shovellers which gave indications of nesting. This observation was made on June 10, in the Winnous Point Marsh, Bay Township, Ottawa County. An intensive search for their nest however, was unsuccessful at this time. On a later visit to the same locality in this marsh, on July 6, Dr. Earl C. O'Roke of the University of Michigan and I found a female Shoveller with six half-grown young, which showed the highly characteristic Shoveller bill. Unfortunately, none of the young birds was collected.